

GALATIANS: GUARDING THE GOSPEL OF GRACE

(Galatians 1:1-2)

I. PAUL DEFENDS HIS AUTHORITY AND THE ORIGINATION OF HIS GOSPEL

A. THE WRITER OF THIS EPISTLE (1:1-2a)

1. The author of this letter was PAUL (1:1a)

- a. Saul of Tarsus was born in approximately _____ into a strict orthodox Jewish home from the tribe of _____ who spoke _____, and he eventually became a Pharisee (Philip. 3:4-6).

- b. In an attempt to _____ down Christians while on the road to Damascus, Saul was _____ to Christ in approximately 33-34 A.D. (Acts 9).

- c. "Saul" used his birth name for about 9 years after his conversion until he switched to "Paul," which means _____ or _____.

2. Paul was an APOSTLE of Jesus Christ (1:1a)

- a. The title "*apostle*" means one who is _____ with a _____ or a _____.

- b. The qualifications to be a genuine apostle included...
 - (1) having seen the _____ (1 Cor. 9:1)
 - (2) having been _____ by Jesus Christ (Acts 26:12-18).

3. Paul's Apostolic AUTHORITY is set forth in the opening verse (1:1)

- a. Paul's apostleship was not "*_____ men,*" that is it did not _____ with men (1:1a, 11).

- b. Nor was Paul's apostleship "*_____ man,*" this means it did not come through any _____ agency (1:1a, 12).

- c. Paul was _____ appointed by Jesus Christ and God the Father (1:1b).

B. THE RECIPIENTS OF THIS EPISTLE (1:2)

1. The people of Galatia were known historically as "*the Gauls*," and were infamous for their _____ and _____ behavior.
2. Paul's letter was directed to the _____ living in _____ Galatia, which included the cities of Antioch (Acts 13:14-16), Iconium (14:1-5), Lystra and Derbe (Acts 14:6-18).

*There are two schools of thought in regards to the northern or southern audience.

3. The date of this writing was approximately _____ A. D., and so it was Paul's _____ canonized letter.
4. Paul mentioned that there were several " _____ " with him at the time of the writing of this letter.

* Do we know who they were?

5. Why is this epistle so significant and what are we going to learn from it?
 - a. "Galatians" is a stern warning to all churches against _____ from grace or _____ from the clear Gospel, and to see the need for _____ the faith.
 - b. "Galatians" clarifies the difference between _____ and _____, not only in justification, but progressive sanctification as well.
 - c. "Galatians" reminds us of our _____ in Jesus Christ, and that we should stand fast in a practical sense in the _____ in which we were called.
 - d. "Galatians" informs us on how to live the Christian life by means of the _____, so as to not fall into the ditches of _____ or _____.